

Abbeville Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

ESTABLISHED
1844

\$1.50
A YEAR.

WILL RESPECT AMERICAN RIGHTS

SO SAYS GERMAN AMBASSADOR
TO SECRETARY LANSING
IN CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT WINS NOTABLE VICTORY

Germany to Alter Her Submarine
Warfare on Passenger Ships and
Neutral Shipping—Americans to
Be Safe at Sea.

Washington, Aug. 27—Extreme optimism prevailed in Administration circles to-day following a second conference between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary of State Lansing. This was true both at the White House and at the State Department. It was accepted that there would be no hitch in reaching a complete understanding with Germany whereby in the future the submarine warfare will be conducted along lines demanded by the United States.

It is learned this afternoon that the memorandum of Von Bernstorff handed to Secretary Lansing pledged satisfaction to the American Government in terms far stronger than even the most optimistic had hoped for. It is understood that Germany has given assurances that the submarine commander will be fully punished if it be proved that one deliberately sank the Arabic. In Washington circles this afternoon this news was greeted with great satisfaction.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, has confirmed the statements made by the German Ambassador here that Germany has instructed her submarine commanders that there shall be no further torpedoing without warning of passenger-carrying boats on which there might be Americans.

Triumph for Bernstorff.
Intimates of Count von Bernstorff flatly declared that at least he had prevailed over the German naval extremists headed by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. They say that the recent statement of the imperial Chancellor and Foreign Minister von Jagow have been almost a duplication of language used by the Ambassador in his suggestion as sent to Berlin. The new policy, they insist, was framed by Von Bernstorff, and marks the first well-defined effort on the part of Germany to line up neutral sentiment on her side.

According to German Embassy sources the question of accepting responsibility for the Lusitania and making reparation for the American victims of that tragedy is being handled in Berlin through Ambassador Gerard. All that Count von Bernstorff has been directed to do is to restore an amicable understanding and prevent any break in diplomatic relations as a result of the sinking of the Arabic. It is reliably reported that Ambassador Bernstorff made it plain that Germany would give satisfaction in full for the sinking of the Arabic. This was taken to mean that an apology will be sent the United States if it is proved that a German submarine sent the Arabic to the bottom. The question is being handled directly by Foreign Minister von Jagow and Ambassador Gerard in Berlin.

Count Talks Frankly.
Ambassador von Bernstorff today presented to Secretary Lansing a copy of his instructions received from the German Foreign Office. These included the summary of the instructions that already have been issued to the German submarine commanders.

It is understood that Count von Bernstorff talked very frankly to Secretary Lansing. He told him that Germany valued the friendship of the United States too much to sacrifice it to a momentary success.

Secretary Lansing stated afterward that he could not make public at this time any of the cablegrams received from Ambassador Gerard. He admitted frankly that the message dealt directly with the submarine campaign and that the Ambassador has made it plain how important this Government believes it to be that a complete understanding be reached at this time. The Secretary's entire attitude is extremely hopeful, but he said that until the entire question is settled no official statement will be made by his department.

The memorandum that the Ambassador left with Secretary Lansing was submitted to President Wilson

LOST SUBMARINE BROUGHT TO TOP

F-4 IS FLOATED IN BAY OF HONOLULU AFTER MANY
EFFORTS

Honolulu, Aug. 30—The United States submarine F-4 submerged outside the harbor here since March 25 last, was refloated late today and towed to the quarantine station in Honolulu Bay.

The wreck probably will not be dry docked until Tuesday. Nothing has been divulged by the naval officials regarding conditions, if known, inside the vessel.

The submarine F-4, commanded by Lieut. Alfred L. Ede, and with a crew of 21 men, went to the bottom of the harbor of Honolulu March 26, 1915, during manoeuvres of the "F" squadron. She was located two days later and Diver John Agaz of the navy descended 215 feet, establishing a new world's record, in an effort to facilitate the work of bringing her to the surface. Her crew, it was said, might have been alive at this time, but attempts at rescue failed, and on March 30 Rear Admiral C. T. Moore, commanding the Honolulu naval station, reported that the F-4 lay in 270 feet of water and would have to be raised by pontoons.

Secretary Daniels announced that the boat would be raised at any cost to determine the cause of the accident, and divers were sent out, leaving San Francisco April 6 on the cruiser Maryland. One of the divers, Frank C. Riley, went down 228 feet and found one of the compartments of the F-4 filled with water. Another, William Loughman, descended 220 feet the next day and was seriously injured by water pressure. These men put lines on the F-4 by which the boat was dragged slowly up the shelving bottom, but in the process the stern was wrecked and broken, and work was halted to await the arrival of pontoons. Six of these, capable of lifting 60 tons each, were sent from Mare Island navy yard early in August on the Maryland.

At the time of the accident reports gained circulation that the F-4 was not in good shape when she went below water. These were officially denied.

The actual raising operations occupied two hours, the plans of the engineers working without a hitch. The derelict was towed into the harbor, where all the shipping, including the interned German gunboat Geir, lowered flags to half mast.

When the submarine has been placed in dry dock a navy board will begin a thorough examination to learn the cause of the disaster.

this afternoon.

Victory for U. S., Says England

London, Aug. 27—Dispatches from Berlin and Washington stating that Germany will modify her submarine policy were hailed here by evening newspapers today as "a notable victory" for the United States and a "decisive defeat" for Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Admiralty. Washington advices to the effect that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had given assurance to Secretary of State Lansing that Germany's submarine policy in the future will be such as to give neutrals an opportunity to escape from merchantmen before they are attacked, is regarded by the press as "a victory not only for the United States but for humanity."

The advantage to England from such a modification of naval policy by Germany is not as great as might be supposed, for the German Admiralty is arming most of its big new "U" boats with long-range guns of medium calibre which gives them at once the double advantage of the submarine and the surface man-of-war.

England, however, is waiting for a formal declaration from Berlin before any official recognition is given to the reported change in the Teutons' naval policy. Such a declaration, if made, may be addressed directly to the United States or it may be proclaimed generally to the world.

Germany is not expected to admit that she has been violating the rights of humanity or of neutral citizens in her submarine warfare in the past but to announce definite rules which submarine commanders are ordered to follow in the future.

SCOTT'S MISSION ON BORDER FINISHED

CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF HAS RE-
PORTED TO LANSING—
CONFERRED WITH VILLA

Washington, Aug. 29—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, returned to Washington tonight from the Mexican border, where, for several weeks, he has been doing special work for the state department in furtherance of the Pan American peace plans. He will discuss the results of his efforts with Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow.

General Scott's first mission at the border was to confer with General Villa and settle difficulties arising from the seizure of property of foreign merchants at Chihuahua. The general also discussed with Villa the Pan-American convention proposal, which Villa has accepted.

Since that time the nature of General Scott's negotiations has not been disclosed. At one time it was reported he sought to get in communication with General Obregon, Carranza's chief in the field. Obregon responded to the Pan-American appeal that Carranza's answer would be his.

No disclosures have been made here as to the next Pan-American step. There will be no meeting of the conferees until Carranza's reply to the appeal for a convention in neutral territory has been received. The conferees still believe this response will be a negative one, and that it probably will urge recognition of the Carranza government. Carranza's agents here say the reply is expected tomorrow or next day. General Carranza is expected at the City of Mexico tonight.

Numerous rumors are being put afloat, both as to political matters and military movements. Reports of dissension of the Carranza faction are eagerly confirmed by Villa adherents and vice versa. Villa followers today had no doubt of a report circulated today that some of the members of Carranza's cabinet had revolted. Carranza's adherents scouted reports that Villa had centralized a fighting force of formidable size at Torreón to meet General Obregon's army.

T. R. LIKENED TO GROC SEEKER BY GARRISON

Washington, Aug. 27—Major General Leonard Wood replied today to the rebuke administered him yesterday by Secretary of War Garrison for allowing former President Roosevelt to address the soldiers at the Plattsburg, N. Y., military training camp. His telegram said:

"Your telegram received, and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

Secretary Garrison, after making General Wood's reply public, handed out a statement in reply to the announcement made by Colonel Roosevelt in New York last night. It said: "I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement. I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscrete speeches, and that it therefore was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and, if so, head him off and save him from himself. Well, maybe that is so. But it's a rather large order. He is a rather active man, and I'm a very busy one, and it's getting to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time."

"The Colonel's attitude about himself reminds me of the story of the Maine farmer who was on the way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend, who asked: 'Where are you going?' He replied: 'I'm going down to Bangor to get drunk, and great Lord, how I do drink!'"

The incident was believed closed with the receiving of General Wood's reply. No comment of any kind was forthcoming from the White House. It was indicated there that the matter rested solely with Secretary Garrison. The latter gave out the impression that there would be no further action.

TYPHOID FEVER DISAPPEARING

Washington, August 24.—The public health service today, announcing a great increase in the number of persons submitting to anti-typhoid vaccination, declared there was "no reason why typhoid fever should not be a rare disease by 1930."

PRESSING SLAVS ON DVINA RIVER

VON HINDENBURG IS ROLLING
BACK CZAR'S ARMY IN EF-
FORT TO REACH ROADS

London, Aug. 30—The Germans and Austrians continue pressing the Russians in the East. Both Berlin and Vienna lay emphasis on the statement that von Hindenburg's forces along the Dvina river in Courland have renewed their activities, brought to a sudden halt recently with the success of the Russians in holding Riga as a menace to von Hindenburg's rear.

In southwestern Russia, in the Brest-Litovsk region, the Austrians and Germans are striving to drive the Russians further into the Pripiet marshes, evidently intending to repeat the early success of the Germans in the Mazurian lake region of east Prussia.

To the northeast and east of the Prussian frontier, Berlin reports an advance of the Teutons and the capture of Lipsk, west of Grodno, upon which the aims of the Germans now are evidently centred.

Military observers are directing attention to the fact that the Russian ineffectual storms are due to begin about October 21. They believe these may check the German advance.

Desperate fighting continues in the Lardanelles. The Turks claim the capture of allied trenches with heavy casualties. These claims have not been conceded by Great Britain.

Military operations in the West have been confined to trench fighting.

On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians claim to be advancing.

DEATH OF MRS. DEVLIN.

Mrs. Lola Galloway Devlin died at her home in Due West Friday Aug. 27th, 1915 after an illness of a month's duration.

Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at half after five o'clock in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church and the interment was in the adjoining cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. James P. Pressley and were attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Mrs. Devlin was the wife of Mr. John A. Devlin, who died several years ago. She had spent her whole life in Due West and was prominently known in the affairs of the town, being Vice President of the Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, whose beautiful floral offering attested the high esteem in which she was held. In the charities of the town she took her part and was known for her kind thoughts and many good deeds.

She was the sister of Mrs. Mary Galloway Fiften, the first Missionary sent out by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, who died many years ago in Egypt. Mrs. Devlin is survived by two brothers, R. S. Galloway, Managing editor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and Dr. Jonathan Galloway, of Charlotte, N. C., and by three children, Mr. J. Roddy Devlin, of Greenwood, and Misses Mamie and Agnes Devlin of Due West.

Friends and relatives from a distance attending the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, Mrs. Helen Galloway Neel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Devlin, Mr. R. H. Devlin, Mrs. John Kerr, Rev. Mr. Smith of Verdery, Dr. Galloway, from North Carolina, Mrs. Swygert and Mr. Parks, of Greenwood, Rev. M. R. Plaxco, Mrs. Fannie Haddon, Miss Maggie Brooks and Mr. J. M. Nickles of Abbeville.

Mr. Roddy Devlin and Miss Mamie Devlin have both made their home in Abbeville in recent years, and Miss Agnes Devlin has been a frequent visitor. They have many friends who deplore the death of this good woman and who feel an affectionate sympathy for them in this deep sorrow.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY A

KILLING FROST IN WEST

Wausau, Wis., Aug. 30—Damage estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 was caused to potatoes, and garden truck throughout Marathon county, Wisconsin, last night by a killing frost. Corn crop also sustained a heavy loss.

FINDS LOW WAGES CAUSE OF UNREST

FRANK P. WALSH SO REPORTS
ON WORK OF FEDERAL
COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30—Low wages was found to be the basic cause of industrial unrest, in the report which Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations, and the labor members of that body will present to congress as a result of the commission's two years investigation into the subject.

"The workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil," it was declared in the report, and the resulting industrial dissatisfaction was said to have reached "proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation." Responsibility for the condition under which they live was placed primarily upon the workers themselves, "who blind to their collective strength and oftentimes, deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance."

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations, numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phrase of a conflict with organized employers."

"We call upon our citizenship regardless of politics or economic conditions to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education and every department and function of government to eliminate the injustices exposed by this committee to the end that each laborer may secure the whole product of his labor."

COTTON IS OFF OVER

FOUR MILLION BALES

Washington, Aug. 30—The Department of Agriculture today predicted that the next cotton crop would be approximately 11,800,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This prediction was made after the condition of cotton on August 25 was estimated by the Bureau of Crop estimates to be 69.2 and is based on 131,150,000 acres.

The 1914 cotton crop was 16,134,930 bales, or more than 5,000,000 bales above the official estimate of the present crop.

The report had a marked bullish effect on the market, but the rise was followed by a slump at the close.

COTTON CONDITION

IS PLACED AT 69.2

Washington, Aug. 30—Drought followed by excessive rains during August caused a deterioration slightly more than the August average to growing cotton, the department of agriculture announced. Condition 69.2 per cent. This is 6.1 below July.

Unofficial calculations based on government averages for yield, and condition acreage place crop at 11,817,232 bales.

WELL KNOWN IN CHARLESTON

The White Star Liner Arabic, recently torpedoed and sunk in the war zone where German submarines lie in wait for English ships, was a popular vessel with Charlestonians.

It is recalled by Charlestonians traveling on the Arabic, that in the smoking room of the liner, there were eleven double stained glass windows representing English and American ports. Each window bore a tinted photograph of an English port on half of it and on the other half, a likeness of an American port. New York was on the same window with London and Charleston was on the same window with Portsmouth, England. Local people who have crossed on the liner say that it made them feel at home to sit beneath the Charleston-Portsmouth window and recognize houses on the Battery of their native city. The windows were beautifully designed and were made especially for the Arabic at much expense.—Charleston Post.

PASTOR BRISTOW'S FAREWELL SERMON

PRESENTED WITH A SILVER
PITCHER, THE GIFT OF
CHURCH AND FRIENDS

FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL WORK

Left Monday for Columbia, Where
he Will Become Superintendent
of the South Carolina Baptist
Hospital.

Reverend Louis J. Bristow, for five years pastor of the Baptist Church, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday morning to a large congregation.

At the opening of the service Mr. Bristow merely referred to his resignation as pastor of the church, stating that, in his opinion, the pulpit was designated for the preaching of the Gospel and was, therefore, no place for reminiscences, however pleasant they may be. He thereupon proceeded with his sermon.

The text, taken from Acts 20:32, was very appropriate and reads as follows: "And now I commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified." In developing the above quoted text, the pastor preached a strong and impressive sermon.

The pastor was taken by surprise when, as he was about to announce the closing hymn, Deacon J. W. Nichols came forward and called the church into a brief conference and asked Mr. J. S. Stark to read resolutions passed by the official board expressing regret at the pastor's resignation.

These being adopted, Dr. C. A. Milford appeared on the platform and addressed the pastor in behalf of the church, at the same time presenting him with a silver pitcher. In a short but touching address he told Mr. Bristow of the high esteem in which he and his wife were held by his congregation and of their appreciation of his faithful service and devotion. That as an evidence of their esteem, he had been requested to present this silver pitcher—the gift of some 300 members and friends in the community.

In accepting the token Mr. Bristow, with some feeling, expressed his appreciation, both of the resolutions and of the gift, and stated that he had not counseled his own wishes in resigning his pastorate, but felt that duty required his action.

The service was concluded with that familiar hymn—"Blest be the tie that binds."

Inspection on the pitcher reads: "Presented to Rev. and Mrs. Louis J. Bristow by the Members of Abbeville Baptist Church as a Token of Remembrance for Loving Service Rendered. 1910-1915."

GREAT EXPORT OF MUNI- TIONS OF WAR BEGUN

Washington, August 24—A great part of Europe's enormous orders for arms and ammunition did not begin to move from the United States until comparatively recently, export figures given today by the department of commerce indicate. The statistics, covering the twelve months ending with June, show that while war exports increased tremendously over the preceding year, the greater part of the increase, in some cases from one-fifth to one-third of the whole year's exports, left the United States in June.

The twelve-month period showed exports of explosives valued at \$41,416,188 against \$6,272,197 in the preceding year. More than one-fourth of that total—\$11,689,744—was shipped during June. Gunpowder showed exports of \$3,234,549 in June compared with \$5,091,542 for the year.

Sixty-two aeroplanes were exported in June against 152 for the entire year. In the preceding year only thirty-four were shipped. Nearly eight times as many automobile trucks were exported in June as in the entire year ended June 1914. Passenger automobile and truck exports for June were valued at \$13,364,800, and for the year at \$60,254,635. In the preceding year they were \$26,574,574.